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New or Noteworthy North American Phanerogams.—IV.

BY N. L. BRITTON.

Ranunculus pedatifidus, Smith in Rees. Cyclop. No. 72 (1819).
R. affinis, R. Br. in Bot. App. Parry's First Voyage, 265 (1823).

Smith gives a very good account of the plant, saying that there are four specimens of it in the Linnæan Herbarium, and that it is a native of Siberia. It is now known to inhabit both northern Asia and North America. The specimens are still in the Linnæan Herbarium.

Var. CARDIOPHYLLUS (Hook.), (*R. cardiophyllus*, Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 14 (1830); *R. affinis*, var. *cardiophyllus*, A. Gray, Proc. Acad. Phil. 1863, 56), the state of the species with entire or nearly entire radical leaves, appears to bear a similar relation to it as *R. micranthus*, Nutt. does to *R. abortivus*, L.

RANUNCULUS GRAYI.

Ranunculus pedatifidus, Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 18 (1830), not of Smith (1819).

R. Hookeri, Regel, Fl. Ost. Sib. i. 47 (1862), not of Schlecht. Linnæa, ix. 610 (1834).

Schlechtendahl's *R. Hookeri* is a Mexican species.

ISOPYRUM, L. Gen. Pl. Ed. 2, 245 (1742).
Coptis, Salisb. Trans. Linn. Soc. viii. 305 (1803).

Isopyrum and *Coptis* have been kept separate by recent authors, the character depended upon for their distinction being the sessile follicles of the one and the stipitate follicles of the other. Baillon (Hist. Pl. i.) has referred *Coptis* to *Helleborus*, L. under which genus the typical species *H. trifolius*, L. was first described, and except for the vegetative characters it is certainly closely related to this genus. But taking all the known species together it seems to me more desirable to unite *Coptis* with *Isopyrum*. *Isopyrum stipitatum*, A. Gray, of the Northwest contains in itself the characters of the two genera. Our Eastern species *Helleborus trifolius*, L., will then become I. TRIFOLIUM (L).

NECKERIA, Scop. Introd. Hist. Nat. 313 (1777).
Corydalis, Vent. Choix. Pl. Cels t. 19 (1803).

This, as pointed out by Pfeffer, (Bot. Zeit. xv. 643), is the first post-Linnæan name applicable to these plants, Linnæus having regarded them as species of *Fumaria*. The pre-Linnæan name was *Capnoides*, but this was taken up by Rupp, (Flora Jen. Ed. 2,268 (1745)), for the South African plant subsequently described by Linnæus as *Fumaria vesicaria* and on which the genus *Cysticapnos* of Gærtner is based.

If we are to follow the opinion of Bentham and Hooker, as expressed in Gen. Pl. i. 56, that the South African species is congeneric with those of the northern hemisphere, then *Capnoides*, Rupp., should be applied to them all; but this plant appears to me to have sufficient characters to rank as a valid genus. I am quite aware that the adjective termination *oides* for genera, has been objected to by many authors, but it is in frequent use in zoology, and was freely used by pre-Linnæan botanists (*Cyperoides*, Tourn. =*Carex*, L., for example), and is no more adjective than *Gloriosa* L., or *Impatiens*, L., which are in common use. Scopoli's name *Neckeria* will prevent *Neckera*, Hedw. Fund. Hist. Musc. ii. 93 (1782), being used for the genus of Mosses, which has, however, received the name *Paraphysanthus*, Spruce, while *Neckeria*, Gmel. Syst. ii. 16 (1791) is the same as *Pollichia*.

Neckeria has been adopted for *Corydalis* by Mr. N. E. Brown of Kew, in his forthcoming supplement to the English Botany, and to him I am indebted for the reference to Rupp's work.

BIKUKULLA, Adans. Fam. Pl. ii. 23 (1763).

Diclytra, Borckh. in Roem. Arch. i. Pars. 2, 46 (1797).
Cucularia, Raf. Med. Rep. (II) v. 352 (1808).
Dicentra, Bernh. Linnæa, viii. 468 (1833).
Eucapnos, Bernh. loc. cit. (1833).

The adoption of Adanson's name for the plants which have recently been generally known as *Dicentras*, will happily solve the question as to the misspelling of Borckhausen's *Diclytra*. There can be no doubt of what Adanson meant, his description being clear, and his reference to Plukenet's Plate 90, fig. 3, being consulted shows this to be a pretty good representation of our *Dicentra Canadensis*. Adanson's name is based on Bicuculata, March. Mem. Acad. Paris, 1733, t. 20.

Nasturtium hispidum (Desv.) DC. Syst. ii. 201 (1821).

Brachylobus hispidus, Desv. Journ. Bot. iii. 183 (1814).

Nasturtium palustre, var. *hispidum*, A. Gray, Man. Ed. 5 (1867.)

I am satisfied that this is a distinct species from the European *N. palustre*, and in this conclusion I am strengthened by the opinions of such close observers as Mr. Bicknell and Professor Macoun. The plant is apparently strictly East American in distribution, and is one of the commonest Crucifers in our territory. *N. palustre* is rarely met with and occurs only in situations where it has been introduced. It can readily be distinguished from *N. hispidum* by its linear pods which are 4-6 times as long as thick, and by the nearly entire absence of pubescence on the stem and branches, *N. hispidum* having globose-ovoid pods, and usually considerable hirsute pubescence.

The status of the Northwestern and Rocky Mountain plant which has also been referred to *N. palustre* is more uncertain. It is commonly larger than European *palustre*, has, I believe, larger flowers and still longer pods. Professor Macoun is inclined to consider it a distinct species, but the specimens at my command do not convince me of the correctness of this view. It is certainly closer to *palustre* than *hispidum* is, and shares the peculiarity of many Rocky Mountain species in more nearly resembling European plants than do those of the eastern half of the continent.

Arabis lyrata, L. Sp. Pl. 685 (1753).

Cardamine spathulata, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. ii. 29 (1803).

Under these circumstances it will no longer seem strange that Michaux's species which came from the Southern Alleghenies, and of which the type is preserved at Paris, has never since been found.

CORONOPUS, Hall. Helv. I. 217 (1768), fide Baillon, Hist. Pl. iii. 286: Gærtn. Fruct. et Sem. ii. 293, t. 242 (1791).

Senebiera, D.C. Mem. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris, vii. 140, t. 89 (1799).

The earliest specific names of the two species occurring in North America may be indicated as follows:

1. *Coronopus didymus*, (L.), Smith, Fl. Brit. iii. 691 (1800).

Lepidium didymum, L. Mant; 92 (1767). *Lepidium Anglicum*, Huds., Fl. Angl. Ed. 2. 280 (1778). *Senebiera didyma*, Pers. Syn. ii. 185 (1807).

2. CORONOPUS CORONOPUS, (L). *Cochlearia Coronopus*, L. Sp., Pl. 648 (1753). *Nasturtium verrucarium*, Gars. Fig. Pl. t. 402 (1767), fide DC. *Senebiera Coronopus*, Poir. in Lam. Encycl. vii. 76 (1806).

Linnæus employed the generic name in the first edition of his Systema, (1835), but that is a mere list of genera.

POMBALIA, Vandelli Fasc. Pl. 7 (1771).

This long antedates *Ionidium* as a generic name, for the latter was not published until 1803 (Vent. Hort. Malm. 27, t. 27).

Pombalia is based on the South American plant commonly known as *Ionidium Ipecacuanhæ* which Vandelli described as *Pombalia Ipecacuanhæ*, giving a very good figure of it. There seems no good reason, then, for not using the older name. As to related genera, *Solea*, Spreng, as also older than *Ionidium*, dating from 1800, and was thought by Dr. Gray to be distinct, although united with *Ionidium* by Bentham and Hooker. *Hybanthus*, Jacq. Enum. Carib. 2 (1760) is the oldest named of the group, based upon the spiny plants of the West Indies, and Baillon unites them all under this name. But if we follow Dr. Gray in keeping up *Hybanthus*, (Bot. Gaz. xi. 293), then the next oldest name is *Pombalia*.

Silene Caroliniana, Walt. Fl. Car. 142 (1788).

Silene Pennsylvanica, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. i. 272 (1803).

There is a specinen of this plant in Walter's Herbarium, marked " Silene an Virginica," evidently a type of his description, which fits it exactly. In the Linnæan Herbarium there is also a specimen of it marked *Virginica*, by Linnæus, but pinned fast to the sheet is another bearing a good specimen marked only " K," indicating that it was received from Kalm, of the *S. Virginica* of the description in Species Plantarum, 419. Linnæus evidently did not distinguish the two species.

CERASTIUM ERECTUM (L).

Sagina erecta, L. Sp. Pl. 128 (1753).

Cerastium quaternellum, Fenzl. Verbr. Alsin. syn. table p. 18 (1833).

This species, which was included in the earlier editions of Gray's Manual, but omitted in the 6th edition, is represented in the Kew Herbarium by abundant specimens collected by Drummond years ago at Philadelphia, and in the Torrey Herbarium by specimens from Baltimore. It does not appear to have been recently found in the United States.

Rhus typhina, L. Amœn. Acad. iv. 311 (1760).

Datisca hirta, L. Sp. Pl. 1037 (1753).

The type of *Datisca hirta* preserved in the Linnæan Herbarium is a specimen of the Stag-horn Sumach in the condition of the inflorescence reverting to leaves, a phenomenon which frequently occurs in this and related species. Linnæus had the plant from Kalm, and it was collected at Philadelphia. Although *hirta* is thus the oldest specific name associated with the plant, we are, I think, debarred from using it by the publication of *Rhus hirta*, Harv., as a synonym by Engler in DC. Monog. Phan. iv. 425 (1883), where this is referred to *R. tridentata*, Sond.

KRAUNHIA, Raf. Med. Rep. (II) v. 352 (1808); Steud. Nom. Ed. 2, i. 850.

Diplonyx, Raf. Fl. Ludov. 101 (1817).

Thyrsanthus, Ell. Journ. Acad. Phila. i. 371 (1817).

Wisteria, Nutt. Gen. ii. 115 (1818).

Rafinesque cites *Glycine frutescens*, L., as an equivalent for his proposed genus *Kraunhia*, so there is no question of the plant intended.

CRUMINIUM, Desv. Ann. Sci. Nat. (I) ix. 423 (1826).

Centrosema, Benth. Ann. Mus. Wien. ii. 117 (1840).

Clitoria § *Centrosema*, DC. Prodr. ii. 234 (1825).

The genus is founded on the plant commonly known as *Centrosema Plumieri*, Benth. (*Cruminium giganteum*, Desv.). The North American species is CRUMINIUM VIRGINIANUM (L). *Clitoria Virginiana*, L. Sp. Pl. 753 (1753). *Centrosema Virginiana*, Benth. Ann. Mus. Wein. ii. 120 (1840).

Gleditschia aquatica, Marsh Arb. Amer. 54 (1785).

This, I believe, is the oldest available name for the Water Locust of the Southern States. To be sure, as pointed out by

Prof. Greene, (BULLETIN, xvii. 14), it was called *G. inermis* by Crantz, (Inst. Rei. Herb. 1. 219 (1766), and this name was subsequently used for the tree by Miller and K. Koch; but Linnæus published a *G. inermis* in Syst. Nat. Ed. 10 (1759), as cited in Richter's Codex, p. 1012, and repeated it in Sp. Pl. Ed. 2, 1059 (1763). Although this *G. inermis* of Linnæus was, apparently, a composite species made up of one from Java and the North American *G. triacanthos*, the reference to the Javanese tree by him stands first, and the species is said to come from Java. Hence we are not justified in using the same binomial published seven years later for a different plant.

SPIRÆA RUBRA (Hill).

Ulmaria rubra, Hill, Hort. Kew 214, t. 7 (1769).

Spiræa lobata, Gronov. in Jacq. Hort. Vind. i. 38, t. 88, (1770).

Hill's figure and description clearly indicate that he had this plant in mind rather than *Gillenia stipulata* (Muhl.) Max. Act. Hort. Petr. vi. 228 (*G. stipulacea*, Nutt.), as has been suggested.

Geum Canadense, Jacq. Hort. Vind. ii. 82, t. 175 (1772).

G. Carolinianum, Walt. Fl. Car. 150 (1788).

G. album, Gmel. Syst. ii. 861 (1791).

Jacquin's plate leaves no doubt as to what he intended. There is a fragment of *G. Carolinianum*, Walt. in Walter's Herbarium at the British Museum, which is apparently the same. *G. Canadense*, Murray, Comm. Soc. Goett. v. 33, t. 4, f. B. (1775), is from figure and description clearly *G. strictum*, Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 217 (1789), of which there is a type preserved in the general herbarium at the British Museum.

Var. FLAVUM (Porter); *G. album*, var. *flavum*, Porter, Bull. Torr. Club, xvii. 21 (1890).

Saxifraga Geum, L. Sp. Pl. i. 401 (1753).

There is a specimen of this species in Durand's Herbarium at Paris, collected by the Rev. Mr. Steinhaur, in Newfoundland. It is erroneously labeled by Durand *S. spicata*, Don. This appears to be the first indication of its occurrence in America.

Parnassia grandifolia, DC. Prodr. i. 320 (1824).

P. Caroliniana, Michx. var. *β.*, Hook. Jour. Bot. i. 194 (1834); T. and G. Fl. N. A. i. 149.

I believe that this southern plant is specifically different from *P. Caroliniana*, Michx. As pointed out by Hooker, the staminodia are very slender and exceed the anther-bearing stamens; the flowers and leaves are usually larger; Hooker further remarks that these characters are retained in cultivation. I have never seen elongated staminodia in our common northern plant, and am very familiar with it in the wild state. The identity of DeCandolle's and Hooker's plants appears to be satisfactorily established. We have it from North Carolina, (Rugel, Dr. Gray) Florida, (Chapman). DeCandolle's plant came from the Cherokee country, and Hooker's from Louisiana. There may be some doubt as to whether this, or what we are calling *Caroliniana*, is really the plant of Michaux, because the specimen of it is missing in his herbarium at Paris.

AMMANNIA KOEHNEI, n. sp. *Ammania humilis*, *β*. T. & G. Fl. N. A. i. 480 (1840).

Erect, glabrous, 6′-20′ high, at length freely branching. Leaves obovate, oblonceolate, or somewhat spatulate, obtuse or obtusish at the apex, the upper ones clasping and more or less auriculate at the base, the lower narrowed and sessile, or tapering into a short petiole; flowers 1-3 together in the axils, sessile; petals purple? fugacious; stamens very short, not exserted; style very short; capsule enclosed by the calyx.

In swamps, Hackensack marshes, New Jersey (Torrey; Leggett) to Florida. Named in honor of the distinguished monographer of the Lythrarieæ, Dr. E. Kœhne, of Berlin. The species cannot be referred to *A. latifolia*, L., which has auriculate, linear-lanceolate leaves and no petals.

Epilobium lineare, Muhl. Cat. 39 (1813).

My remarks on this species in reviewing Professor Trelease's recent Revision of the North American Epilobia (BULLETIN, this volume, p. 226), where I suggested that the name *E. oliganthum*, Michx. (1803) should have been taken for it, are quite wide of the mark, for the original in Michaux's Herbarium is *E. palustre*, L., as determined there by Haussknecht.

Epilobium glandulosum, Lehm.

Professor Trelease included this species in his treatment of the East American members of the genus in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual, but in his Revision, published subsequently, he excludes it from the range of that work, and cites its distribution as only westward. Haussknect evidently based his statement that it occurred eastward on a specimen in Michaux's Herbarium, from Tadousac, Canada, which is so labelled by him.

Tillæa aquatica, L. Sp. Pl. 128 (1753).

T. simplex, Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phil. i. 114 (1817).

Bulliardia aquatica, D.C. Prodr. iii. 382 (1828).

I have carefully compared anthentic specimens of the East American plant with the Linnæan species at London and Paris, and am convinced that the suggestion made in Torrey and Gray's Flora N. A. that they are identical is the actual fact. M. Franchet kindly compared them with me at Paris, and had no hesitation in pronouncing them identical. He also informed me that the European plant occurs on mud, as does the American.

VLECKIA, Raf. Med. Rep. (II) v. 352 (1808).

Lophanthus, Benth. Bot. Reg. xv. under t. 1282 (1829), not Adanson, nor Forster.

Rafinesque gives *Hyssopus nepetioides* as the equivalent of *Vleckia nepetoides*, which plant was long subsequently referred by Bentham to *Lophanthus*. But in addition to the fact that a genus for these plants had been thus established, the name *Lophanthus* had been used by Adanson in Fam. Pl. ii. 194 (1763) for a species of *Nepeta*, and by Forster (Char. Gen. Pl. Insul. Maris Austral. 27, t. 14 (1776), for plants now referred to *Waltheria*. Hence *Lophanthus* is, from my point of view, doubly inapplicable to the genus of Labiatæ.

Rafinesque has named all the American species under his genus in New Flora N. A. and Fl. Telluriana.

UVULARIA, L. Gen. Pl. Ed. i. p. 93, No. 263 (1737).

Oakesia, S. Wats. Proc. Amer. Acad. xiv. 221 (1879).

The characters assigned to the genus proposed by Dr. Watson appear to me to be insufficient to separate it from *Uvularia*. They are all differences of degree rather than kind, and a careful study of all the known species in the field has afforded me no other points of difference on which a genus could be maintained. But whether they be considered as congeneric or distinct, the name applied by him is not available for these plants, because it was previously given by Tuckerman to *Corema Conradii*, Torr. (Hook. London Journ. Bot. i. 445 (1842).